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LOUISVILLE, SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1919.

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DEMOCRATS

Are Indignant at the Bushwhacking
Methods of the Bingham
Press.

Why the Attacks on Senator Stan-
ley, Who Was Vindicated at
Polls.

The Louisville Herald Has Become
Jealous of Opposition Sup-
port.

HENRY WATKINSON'S MEMOIRS.

Democrats throughout the State are asking themselves if the Courier-Journal and Times have not gone over body and breeches to the Republican party, and the continual slandering of A. H. Hest, the Republican National Committeeman and sole boss of the G. O. P. in Kentucky, has aroused the indignation of Democrats, who expected the Bingham papers to be true to their colors. Day after day the Courier-Journal and Times resort to methods calculated to injure party success in Kentucky, and it is time for the Democratic committees, State and local, to ask Mr. Bingham where does he stand and why the bushwhacking policy is continued. First a tirade of abuse and criticism was leveled at Senator-elect Stanley, and despite the fact that he was elected by a good majority in a Republican year, in an honest and fair election, the Bingham press does not relish his choice by the people. Senator Stanley's record as Governor is not on trial now, and furthermore his record must have been satisfactory to the voters of Kentucky or he would have been rebuked in November. Then the Courier-Journal and Times dug up a cock and bull story as to the Senator being denied his seat, the wish being father to the thought, and now that he has been sworn in they refuse to be comforted.

Every act of Mr. Hest, the Republican boss, is glorified and his absolute control of the hand-picked convention at Lexington is construed as a praiseworthy effort. The Courier-Journal and Times have gone so far in their support of the Republican boss and his party that the Louisville Herald, has become afraid of its prestige in the party and the other day took occasion to question the Courier-Journal's Democracy in the following editorial:

"Some idea of the revolutionary spirit to be found in Democratic ranks—we must assume our morning neighbor SCOTLAND, GO TO THE VOTE WITH THE DEMOCRATIC VOICE, THOUGH THERE ARE TIMES WHEN IT'S HARD TO BELIEVE."

No effort is left undone by the Hest-Bingham press to create friction in Democratic circles among the supporters of Gov. Black, Judge Carroll, Lieut. Col. Denhard or Col. P. J. Noel, and the idea is thrown out frequently that neither will have chance to defeat Mr. Hest's hand-picked ticket in November. Right here it might be said that this opinion is not a popular one and the Democratic leaders and party followers know that Kentucky is normally a Democratic State, and with the thousands of soldiers back home either of the above named gentlemen can win in November. When it is taken into consideration that one of the greatest assets to the Republican party in Kentucky is the colored voter—furnished very few soldiers to leave the State last year and the State Democratic ticket won easily, how much more secure will be a victory this year.

From an outside standpoint just now it appears that Gov. Black is in the strongest position for the nomination, having gained considerable ground the past few weeks, and he can augment that strength by his record as Governor. The Denhard leaders, as stated before, are not sincere in their campaign, and they, too, are playing the Courier-Journal-Times game of throwing a sop to Denhard and preparing to support Morrow after the primary. From the Denhard camp came an article suggesting James B. Brown for the nomination for the sole purpose of muddying the waters, Mr. Brown not being a candidate, but the purpose of the Denhard-Morrow combination was to reflect on the present aspirants for the nomination and leave the impression that the Democratic party as a whole was dissatisfied with the present array. Percy's fine Italian hand was seen in the Brown card.

In closing a warning might be extended to the Courier-Journal and Times in regard to their policy of knifing and bolting the Democratic party. Just twenty-three years ago these papers bolted the Democratic nominee and of this Editor Henry Watkinson refers to in his memoirs in the Saturday Evening Post as follows:

"Only once during the Free Silver craze of 1896 and the dark tragic days that followed it the three or four succeeding years, the paper (Courier-Journal) having stood for sound money, was the property in serious danger. It cost more labor and patience to save it from destruction than it had cost to create it thirty years before."

The attacks on Champ Clark, choice of the Democratic members of Congress, and Senator Stanley coupled with the assistance to Hest and Morrow, and the refusal to criticize the worst administration in Louisville's history are not appre-



AN AMERICAN SOLDIER IN GERMANY.
American soldier untangling traffic at Coblenz street crossing, Germany. A la Forty-second street and Broadway.

elated by the followers of Democracy now, and once again it might be asked by Kentucky Democracy: "Mr. Bingham, where do you stand?"

You'll have to hand it to Selden R. Glenn for uncovering the bunch of Denhard-Morrow "sleekers" who have been busy circulating rumors as to withdrawals of Democratic candidates for Governor and stories of any kind that might create friction. Mr. Glenn told a reporter that he heard Denhard was going to withdraw and throw another bombshell into the ranks of the disturbers by saying that the story of the Brown candidacy came from the Denhard camp. The story served a good purpose, because it exposed the methods of the near Democrats who will be found in Morrow's camp after the primary.

ST. HELEN'S.

Last Sunday morning a large class of boys and girls had the happiness of receiving their first holy communion at St. Helen's church, Shively. Rev. John B. Peifer, the pastor, celebrated the mass and administered the sacrament. On June 5 Right Rev. Bishop O'Donoghue will visit St. Helen's and administer the sacrament of confirmation to a class of thirty-five.

SACRED HEART FESTIVAL.

The event of the year for the Sacred Heart congregation will be the May festival and candy party to be held Monday afternoon and evening in the school hall at Seventeenth and Broadway. Committees have made ample preparation for the entertainment of children, parents and friends of the school and will have many pleasing attractions and a mammoth country store. The Sisters and ladies of the Altar Society will welcome both young and old and assure everybody a day of real enjoyment.

MAKES CHILDREN HAPPY.

Last Sunday was a gala day for the children and parents of St. Columba's church, Thirty-fifth and Market. Rev. James Maloney, the pastor, celebrated high mass at 7 o'clock and administered the sacrament of first holy communion to the boys and girls of the parish, who had spent months in preparation for this most important occasion. Father Maloney preached a sermon that made a lasting impression on the minds of the communicants and also the grown-ups. Bishop O'Donoghue made his visitation in the afternoon and from his hands the class received the sacrament of confirmation. He delivered a short address that filled all hearts with joy.



THE DOUGHNUT GIRLS.

Miss Irene and Gladys McIntyre, of the Salvation Army, known among all American soldiers as "The Doughnut Girls," arriving from France. Both girls have been cited for bravery and recommended for decoration.

N. E. A.

Its Activities For Bill Directed
Against the Freedom of
Education.

Government Publications, Daily
Press and Teachers' Organiza-
tions Are Used.

The Action of Catholics in England
Against Objectionable
Bills.

PROPAGANDA TO BE OPPOSED.

The interest taken in the propaganda conducted by the National Educational Association in favor of a revised version of the Hoke-Smith bill for the creation of a Federal Department of Education by School Life, a Government publication, has been noted. Propaganda for the bill, which aims at the establishment of Federal control of schools, is also conducted in a publication named Americanization, likewise in the Vocational Summary. Both publications, it seems, are devoted to this same scheme of Federal control of all education. The comparative national movement, the N. E. A. began a campaign to secure 10,000 new members in order to obtain money for the passage of the bill; the association appointed a Field Secretary in the person of President D. B. Waldo of the State Normal School, of Kalamazoo. This gentleman is supposed to devote half of his time—all of which should be devoted to his work at the State Normal School—to the work of the N. E. A. Here is an item gleaned from the Detroit Free Press which illustrates the methods used to bring the teachers into line:

"Co-operating with the campaign instituted by the National Educational Association to procure the backing of teachers' associations throughout the country for the Smith-Towner bill, which will be introduced at the next session of Congress, a Detroit committee to promote the interests of the measure has been named by Frank Cody, acting superintendent of schools. The bill is an amended form of the Hoke-Smith bill, submitted in 1918. It provides for a national department of education, with a secretary at its head. An annual appropriation of \$100,000,000 is called for, with a like appropriation from the States.

This item refers to the agitation carried on in only one State. But from the plan of the propaganda clearly enunciated in the literature sent out by the N. E. A., we may be sure that teachers in other States also feel the sting of the foe. These very methods are a foretaste of those that may be expected under Federal control, when the teachers would be mere puppets and tools of the Government.

Will the propaganda with its disastrous effects engulf the country? It will unless carefully prepared. Active counter propaganda is at once inaugurated. The National Catholic War Council has sounded a keynote in its Social Reconstruction programme in an important sentence touching upon this danger: "We want neither class division in education nor a State monopoly of education. The rights of parents, their

inalienable right of educate their children rests upon the essential duties of parents, must be asserted. The rights of the church, as set forth so beautifully and majestically in the New Code of Canon Law, must be upheld. This is admirably done in the recent pastoral letter on "The Necessity of Christian Education," by the scholarly Bishop, Right Rev. Edmund Broderick, of Covington.

The N. E. A. and its blind following have been showing their aims and claims through the megaphone, in order to silence the expressions of common sense of American citizens. Some of these hearers have been awed or hypnotized into silence by this vast noise. It is time therefore to arouse themselves and to assert our God-given rights. From London, England, comes a letter to the America of New York expressing great surprise that the large body of American Catholics has not yet accomplished what the small number of English Catholics have been able to do. A vigorous agitation was begun against a dangerous education bill by the Westminster Catholic Federation, and the bill was ultimately killed. Two other attempts were made which met with the same fate.

We suggest that the reader note how this statement, coming from London, shows up the implication advanced by the N. E. A. that the Fisher bill in England is to effect the same as the Smith-Towner bill. As a matter of fact, England regards private schools with friendly eyes and gives them financial support. The logical conclusion from these considerations is that the Smith-Towner bill must be defeated, and similar bills be made to share its fate. The propaganda carried on by the N. E. A. in favor of Federal control of schools should also be promptly, patiently and strongly opposed.

C. B. of C. V.

RECENT DEATHS.

Deep gloom pervaded the Sacred Heart parish when it became known Saturday morning that Mrs. Mary Whalen, beloved wife of Dennis D. Whalen, had passed into eternal life at the family residence, 2022 West Broadway. Mrs. Whalen was a devout woman, an earnest worker for her church, always ready to assist her friends and neighbors, by whom she was held in the highest esteem. She had been a patient sufferer for a long time and her death was not unexpected. Mrs. Whalen leaves several sons, David, James, Dennis, John, Edward, Frank and Joseph Whalen, and two daughters, Misses Katherine and Mary Whalen. Four of her sons are in the army and two are still in France. The funeral took place Monday morning at 9 o'clock. Father Walsh celebrating the requiem high mass and speaking words of consolation to the bereaved husband and children, for whom is felt most sincere sympathy.

Frank L. Borntraeger, long a well known and respected resident of the West End and a devout member of St. Anthony's church, passed peacefully away at his home, 2229 Jefferson street, leaving many mourners at his death. His funeral took place Thursday morning with requiem high mass at St. Anthony's. Surviving him are three sons, Louis, William H. and George Borntraeger, and two daughters, Misses Rose and Claire Borntraeger.

Mrs. Hannah Mullen, widow of Daniel Mullen and one of the oldest members of the Sacred Heart parish, passed peacefully away at her home, 532 South Street, leaving many mourners at her death. She had been a devoted wife and mother and had lived a useful life, respected by all who knew her. Funeral services were held Monday morning, Rev. Patrick Walsh celebrating the requiem mass.

Funeral services over the remains of Beulah Deboe, aged nineteen, wife of Frank Deboe, employed in the Postoffice, were held Monday morning at St. Boniface church. Beulah's husband leaves her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Mahoney, and two brothers, who are in France.

Relatives and friends feel deepest sympathy for Michael and Gertrude McQuaid, 427 East Jefferson street, from whom Death took their lovely seven-year-old daughter Gertrude Monday morning. Her funeral took place Wednesday morning from St. Michael's church.

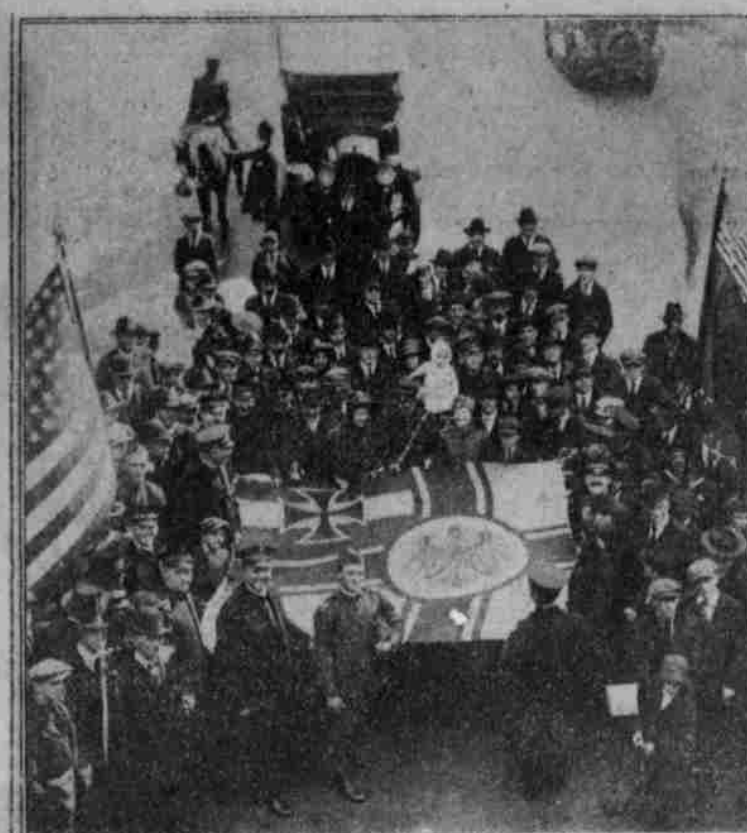
Monday morning the funeral of John W. Brenzel, a well-known bricklayer, was held from St. Bridget's church, attended by many mourning friends. He leaves his wife, Mrs. Catherine Brenzel, 1432 Winter avenue.

WEDDING JUBILEE.

Mr. and Mrs. George Krapp, 1100 West Chestnut street, will celebrate their silver wedding anniversary Sunday morning with a jubilee high mass at 7:30 o'clock in St. Mary's church. Eighth and Cedar streets. Both Mr. and Mrs. Krapp came to America from Germany in their youth and have been residents of Louisville since. They have three daughters, Misses Bernadine, Mary and Rose Krapp, and one son, August G. Krapp, of the U. S. Navy, who has been in the navy since the beginning of the war. After the church celebration a family reunion will be held in the home, where their many friends will gather to extend congratulations and tokens of the happy occasion.

PICTURE SHOW TUESDAY.

The Hibernal Social Club will have a picture show entertainment next Tuesday night at the Norman Theater, when some new and interesting films will be run. An interesting programme has been arranged and should draw a large attendance. Those already given were very popular.



BATTLE FLAG FROM THE FORTRESS OF METZ.

German flag that flew over the fortress of the City of Metz when Allied troops occupied it, brought to the United States by Commander Howard Hinkle, of the Salvation Army.

K. OF C.

Unarmed Men in High Places Who
Helped Soldiers to Win the
War.

Supplemented Work of the Organ-
ization by Important Work at
Home.

Big Men Who Helped Drive the
Ship of State to Vic-
tory.

ALL PLAYED IMPORTANT PART.

The thousand-old men of the Knights of Columbus who wore the K. of C. brassards on their uniforms in France as well as the thousands of old who were the equally neat, if less impressive, home service uniform of the Knights, did a good job of winning the war by rendering first comfort aid to the men who pushed out of the way the considerable number of Germans, Austrians and other misled persons who obstructed the path to victory. But there are many Knights of Columbus who were no uniforms, yet labored earnestly and substantially to make German defeat a solid and undeniable fact. And this is exclusive of the hundreds of thousands of Knights who subscribed heavily to Liberty Loan, Red Cross and all other war drives and the thousands who acted as minute men and special police.

There is, to begin with, Joseph Tumulty, Secretary to President Wilson. The world knows how important Tumulty's job has been, its importance being stressed by the savage libel circulating from pro-German sources that he had been executed for treason. Only those intimate in the councils of the nation know the full extent of Tumulty's services to his country during the war, but the very nature of his post is sufficient warrant for the statement that he played a leading part in the conduct of the war.

Edward N. Hurley, of the United States Shipping Board, is a member of a mid-Western Council of the Knights of Columbus. A successful industrialist, his services were early commended by the Government, with which results the nation knows. Frank P. Walsh, who, with former President Taft, was a labor-dispute arbiter, earned fresh laurels through his war work.

John McCormack, the celebrated tenor, worked wonders in money raising for the Red Cross, the Knights of Columbus and other war activities, and to him President Wilson attributed unique ability for keeping the fountain of war sentiment flowing in the country.

John Burke, Treasurer of the United States and former Governor of North Dakota, had a hand in the financial management of the war. Lawrence O. Murray, ex-Comptroller of the Currency, who enjoyed the unique distinction of serving in that capacity under three administrations—Roosevelt's, Taft's and Wilson's—volunteered his expert financial knowledge in the management of K. of C. overseas work, having been in Paris as Overseas Commissioner for nearly a year. Daniel J. Callahan, of Washington, made a record as Chairman of the War Savings Committee for the District of Columbia. He is Supreme Treasurer of the K. of C. and Treasurer of the National Catholic War Council.

W. D. Dwyer, of St. Paul, a Supreme Director of the K. of C., added in preserving order during troubled times in the Northwest by rendering highly specialized legal service to the State Government. Joseph C. Pelletier, District Attorney of Boston and Supreme Advocate of the K. of C., kept the hub a clean city for thousands upon thousands of sailors and soldiers to visit and made active pro-Germanism an unsafe pastime within the limits of Suffolk county. In this large job

he was ably assisted by Daniel J. Gallagher, Past State Deputy of Massachusetts, Supreme Court Justice Morschauser, of New York, a member of Poughkeepsie Council, visited camps, instructing foreign-born soldiers in the principles of their newly-acquired citizenship. Martin Conboy, of New York City, distinguished himself for his masterly direction of the draft in the metropolis.

Dr. E. W. Buckley, of St. Paul, supreme physician of the K. of C., took a leading part in patriotic drives in the Northwest. William J. Mulligan directed the raising of nearly \$400,000 for the K. of C. in Connecticut before he undertook active chairmanship of the K. of C. War Activities Committee. William P. Larkin took a leading role in patriotic work in Greater New York, later volunteering his services as American Director of K. of C. overseas work. James J. McGraw, another K. of C. director, helped to increase production in the Oklahoma oil fields. Judge Paul Leche, of Louisiana; John H. Reddin, of Denver; Geo. D. Monaghan, of Detroit; Martin H. Carmody, of Grand Rapids all aided the war by leadership in their cities.

Maurice Francis Egan rendered distinguished service as United States Minister to Denmark, especially during the difficult time of the Ford peace mission to Europe. William J. McKinley, Supreme Secretary of the K. of C., managed the executive details of the home work, and of course the immensely valuable work of Supreme Knight James A. Flaherty in all war activities in Philadelphia must be acknowledged. Senator Randall, an other member of both houses of Congress and of State legislatures who are members of the Knights aided materially in securing the necessary war legislation.

These are but a few of the hundreds who could be enumerated. While the Knights were represented in actual fighting by 50,000 men, including the first American officer to fall, Lieut. Fitzsimmons, of Kansas City, and other heroes like Sergeant William H. Carter, by such leaders as Admiral Benson and General McAndrews and John P. O'Ryan, the big men who did big things at home helped in handling the heavy art that drove the Ship of State to victory.

MEETS MONDAY NIGHT.

Division 4, A. O. H., will meet Monday evening in Bertrand Hall, and a large attendance is looked for. This division is quite famous for porting no members on the sick list at the present time.



TO ATTEMPT TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

Lieut. Commander Patrick N. L. Bellinger, head of the Naval Air Station at Hampton Roads, selected to make the first American official flight across the Atlantic. Commander Bellinger was the first American to fly under fire, the incident having taken place over Vera Cruz, Mexico in 1915.

BRITAIN'S

Anxiety for Settlement of Irish
Question Manifesting Itself
Strongly.

Realize Entente Can Not Be Cordial
While Erin Is Denied Her
Rights.

League of Nations Covenant Vital
to Britain, But Not to
America.

ESSENTIAL PART OF INQUIRY.

Anxiety for a settlement of the Irish question is manifesting itself strongly in all the British parties, including the hitherto hostile Tories. The Labor party was scheduled to take action on this vital subject during the past week. It is said that Victor Hartshorn, one of the most powerful of the leaders of the Welsh miners, will propose a home rule motion in Parliament which will be seconded by Jack Jones, an Irishman, who is a popular labor leader in England. Both the British masses and classes have apparently come to a realizing sense of the fact that the entente between America and Britain can never be cordial or solid while Erin is denied the right of self-government and without America's wholehearted support the League of Nations is doomed to a status little less important than that of the old Hague tribunal.

The League of Nations covenant is vital to Britain, but not necessarily so to America. If a referendum is taken on the matter as is now indicated, the fate of the league may be decided in this country. An adverse popular expression of the ballots would consign it to the international scrap pile, notwithstanding the arduous labors of President Wilson. This the British are coming to apprehend, and they know that much will depend for the success of the league project on the treatment of Ireland's troubles. Hence the British nervousness for the speedy elimination of this question from international politics.

America is now asked to enter into an alliance with the other great powers of the world for the purpose of establishing permanent international peace. It becomes pertinent therefore, to point out in the Irish Standard, to inquire into and consider the character and honesty of our associates in the pursuit of this objective, the most important of which is Great Britain. The relations of the empire with Ireland are an essential part of such inquiry, for the two countries are separated by only a few miles of sea, and it is an easy matter to control the functions of government in smaller island, whether for good or ill. And whatever the record of past and current history disclose with reference to the good faith and fair dealing of Great Britain—one of our co-signatories of the League of Nations? Does it not bristle with the record of self-interest and expediency? Does it not show partiality and inequality in the administration of its own statutes—as in the case of the execution of Roger Casement and the immunity and exoneration of Sir Edward Carson? Has it not balked and stalled in the institution of home rule, duly enacted in its own statutes, because of intimidation and threats of a few recalcitrant Orangemen in Ulster, thus violating the fundamental principles of democracy, and putting a gag on the overwhelming majority of the Irish people? Has it not equalled or surpassed German savagery in the treatment accorded to the brave men who rose to assert the natural rights of their country in the rebellion of 1916? Has it not been similarly brutal in its treatment of the Sinn Fein prisoners who were subjected to ignominious incarceration under the smokescreen of an alleged German plot, and who were denied the right of a hearing and trial? And does it not even yet hold many of these men as prisoners six months after the signing of the armistice? Does it not deny to Ireland the principles of democracy which British statesmen have proclaimed to the world as the fundamental right of many European peoples wherein the interests of Britain were not involved?

It is with such a record that Britain must face America and the world in the consideration of the League of Nations compact. It is small wonder therefore that Englishmen are manifesting some anxiety to find a satisfactory solution of the Irish question so as to enter the world tribunal with clean hands. After all, the league quest for peace may turn out to be a bloodied affair so far as American is concerned. Americans have not yet, at any rate, reached that stage of rapture for Anglo-Saxonism which would permit them to gulp down without reservation the sublimated phantasms of Rhodes and Carnegie.

RIVALRY FOR PRIZES.

President Tim O'Leary, of Division 3, has presented the Hibernal club with a fine new catchers' glove. There is much rivalry for the prizes awarded the club every Sunday, which are an incentive to the boys to put forth their best efforts.